

# LABOUR

**SEPTEMBER 1948**

Volume 27 \* Number 318

Price Fourpence

## *CONTENTS*

**Getting it Across**

**New Law on Posters**

**Needs of 1950**

**Marking up Your Register**

**Money Without Tears**

**Dudley's Labour Club**

**Readers' Forum**

**Outings that Raise Money**

**North Ilford's Membership Drive**

**Spring Election Campaign**

- **JOAN BOURNE ON  
A PLAN FOR PARTY EDUCATION**

# ORGANISER

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR PARTY.** — Administrative Assistant for Secretary. To promote local contact with foreign Socialist Parties. Fixed salary £550 p.a. Experience of Local Labour Party work required. Knowledge of European languages preferred. Application forms from the Secretary, Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1, to whom they must be returned by September 30th.

**INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR PARTY.**—Colonial Assistant wanted for Secretary. Fixed salary £550 p.a. Knowledge of colonial problems required. Application forms from the Secretary, Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1, to whom they must be returned by September 30th.

**NORTH HENDON D.L.P.**—Applications are invited for the post of **Full-time Agent**. Salary (above minimum according to experience) and conditions in accordance with National Agreement. Application forms from Mrs. P. Moser, 8 Wyre Grove, Edgware, Middlesex, to whom they must be returned not later than September 25th, 1948.

**BRIXTON D.L.P.** Applications are invited for the post of full-time **Secretary-Agent**. Salary and conditions in accordance with National Agreement. Application forms from H. N. White, 15, Gresham Road, Brixton, London, S.W.9, to whom they must be returned not later than September 30th, 1948.

**CHISLEHURST D.L.P.** Applications are invited for the post of full-time **Agent**. Salary and conditions in accordance with National Agreement. Forms upon which application is to be made can be obtained from Mr. E. L. Whitehead, 214, Waling Street, Dartford, Kent, to whom they should be returned not later than 30th September, 1948.

**TWICKENHAM D.L.P.** Applications are invited for the post of full-time **Agent**. Salary and conditions in accordance with the terms of the National Agreement. Application forms from Miss K. Daines, 73, Teddington Park, Teddington, Middlesex, to whom they must be returned not later than 30th September, 1948.

**STOCKPORT D.L.P.** — Applications are invited for the post of **Full-time Secretary-Agent**. Salary and conditions in accordance with the National Agreement. Forms of application can be obtained from Councillor A. M. Mason, Stockport Labour Party, 117 Wellington Road South, Stockport, and must be returned not later than Saturday, September 25th, 1948.

**EAST WALTHAMSTOW D.L.P.** — Applications are invited for the post of **Full-time Agent**. The appointment will be made in accordance with the conditions of the National Agreement. Application forms can be obtained from Coun. Bernard J. O. Browning, J.P., 169 Hale End Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17, to whom they should be returned not later than Saturday, 25th September, 1948.

## THE "SAVETIME" CANVASS BOOK

(Copyright)

Adopted by many Labour Agents  
as the ideal system.

**SAVES WRITING UP**

**AVOIDS POSSIBILITY OF  
ERRORS**

**ENORMOUS TIME-SAVER  
EASIER CHECKING**

*Also WALL MARKING-OFF  
SHEETS*

Send for Samples

**Edwards & Bryning Ltd.**  
**ROCHDALE (Phone 2148)**

## MONEY—CASH BRASS—TIN

Call it what you like  
IT'S ALL

## FUNDS!!!

Send for our free fund-raising  
samples, only 3d. postage, to:—

**THE IDEAL PRINTERS**  
12, Midland Street, HULL

**THE "FUND-RAISING"  
SPECIALISTS**

**FULL UNION SHOP SINCE 1922**  
EST: 1919



# The Labour Organiser

PUBLISHED BY THE LABOUR PARTY, TRANSPORT HOUSE, SMITH SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1

Vol. 27. No. 318

SEPTEMBER, 1948

Price Fourpence  
5/- per annum, post free

## GETTING IT ACROSS

AS the General Election of 1950 looms ever more clearly on the horizon and the campaign for next spring's local government elections is prepared in earnest, the Party machine is tuning-up for the coming tests, and the task of re-organisation is well in hand.

This winter propaganda will be our all important weapon. Once again the time has come to repeat the question: Are we really getting across the great record of Labour's achievements, not only to our own members and supporters, but to the mass of men and woman without convinced political loyalties, often ignorant of the issues involved, whose votes may well decide Britain's future? Few of us can reply with an unqualified "Yes."

From now on Headquarters will be issuing a steady stream of literature as a preliminary to the spring election campaigns. That in itself will achieve little unless Parties get down to the job *now* of reviewing their propaganda methods to ensure prompt buying and effective and widespread distribution.

As the campaign advances, controversial local issues inevitably arise. That is why it is vital that every Party should appoint a high-powered publicity campaign unit prepared to interview local printers, arrange for the printing of local leaflets and posters, as well as ensuring the most effective use of Headquarters literature.

Our opponents will fight hard. The powerful organs of the national Press are ranged largely on their side, and in the coming months will become increasingly malicious in an attempt to misrepresent and misconstrue Labour's policy. Our resources are more limited, but we have a proud and positive story to tell. We must see that that story reaches every home and its message is made known to converted and unconverted alike.

# A Plan for Party Education

By JOAN BOURNE, London Organiser

Most constituency Parties will be making plans during September for educational work in the months leading up to the vital local government elections next spring. Here is a useful reminder of some vital points.

**H**AS your Party been one of those which write off "all this talk about Party education" as one of the bees in the bonnets of the "intellectuals"? Or does it regard planned educational work as an essential part of its programme?

For the great majority of Party officers the next few weeks will present a golden opportunity of bringing this important matter before their members again and getting them to take a new look at it, for the re-organisation of constituency Parties consequent upon re-distribution will in most instances necessitate a complete review of local organisation and methods of working.

## What is Party Education?

If we are to convince the sceptical of the value of a planned educational programme, we must first be clear in our own minds just what we are aiming at. It can be summarised very simply:

*The purpose of Party education is to equip the local organisation with members capable of doing the work of the party effectively.*

An educational programme, therefore, should not be something theoretical, divorced from the everyday work of the Party, but must be related at every point to the scheme of general Party organisation.

Suppose a special membership drive or Socialist week is planned to give a fresh impetus to a small Party. It is unlikely to be successfully carried through without some preliminary training of the workers involved—and that training is all part of Party education.

Then the membership drive is in progress. Now the educational programme must provide a means of initiating new members into the democratic working of the Party's constitution, of giving them some knowledge of the Party's history, and the principles on which its policy is based.

But this special effort was, of course, made with an eye to the pending local government elections. It had been realised that a successful campaign could not be fought without many more

active members. The new members are full of enthusiasm, but they are raw recruits. Party education must turn them into efficient committee room workers, meetings organisers and chairmen, open-air speakers and canvassers.

It must not be forgotten, either, that national issues and the general standing of the Labour Government will play a possibly decisive part in next spring's local elections—and these will unquestionably be a curtain-raiser to the 1950 General Election. So our educational plan must ensure that members get a real grip on national as well as local affairs.

*A known Labour Party member who is muddled and ill-informed, far from being an asset to the Party, is a positive liability. It is the job of Party education to reduce such liabilities to a minimum.*

## Who Should We Educate?

The next point to be considered before planning our programme in detail is the people for whom we must cater. The most perfect scheme on paper will be a failure unless it appeals to a sufficient number of the Party members. In most constituency Parties there is only a very small percentage of members with any positive thirst for education; we must aim at attracting the indifferent, the complacent, and even the hostile.

This means that there must be variety both in the type of activity planned and in its actual execution. The same basic programme may need putting across in quite different ways in two wards of one constituency. What should be remembered is that, in spite of this variation of methods, the needs of differing wards and differing types of member are essentially the same.

Perhaps the most important thing of all is to avoid any suggestion that Party education is something for the select few with special talents for self-expression or greater educational advantages. Nothing could be more fatal to the building of an effective,



democratic constituency organisation—which is, after all, our main purpose—than an attempt to create a sort of “ruling class” within the Party.

### What Makes Our Programme?

It has been suggested earlier that a Party's scheme of education should be closely linked with its day-to-day needs, and much educational work should in practice be done in the ordinary course of Ward, Women's Section and League of Youth meetings. Special educational events should be regarded primarily as supplementing and stimulating this general Party activity than as ends in themselves, and their value will to a great extent depend on the measure of their success in this direction.

For example, reports by local councillors should be a regular feature of Ward meetings, but obviously need supplementing from time to time by special talks, probably on a Borough basis, when chairmen of Council committees or Council officers can deal in greater detail and with greater authority with the work and plans of their departments.

Again, Women's Sections should be continuously in touch with the work of their local Food Advice Centre, maternity and child welfare services, school care committees and managers, etc. But periodically provision should be made, say, by the Women's Central Committee or Advisory Council, for educational conferences on these subjects with specially qualified speakers.

Party pamphlets, the Labour Press Service and other Head Office publications, if regularly brought before Ward, Section and League of Youth meetings, will keep members informed on national affairs, but cannot take the place of specially planned study and discussion groups, lectures and conferences at which progress and policy can be explained and discussed with the expert guidance of specialists in particular fields.

### How To Set About It

As in the case of general Party organisation, the actual programme best suited to local circumstances, and the methods and machinery by which it is to be devised and carried through, will vary from constituency to constituency.

*One factor, however, will be common to all. The work involved in planning and directing Party education is too considerable and too important to be*

*regarded as just another job for an already overworked Secretary.*

The educational scheme for the constituency as a whole needs to be planned and administered by a special Party officer, responsible to the Executive Committee and working in close consultation with other officers at both constituency and ward level (including, of course, Women's Sections and Leagues of Youth). In London, we designate such officers “Political Education Officers,” and accord them a recognised status in the Party, both in the constituencies and in the region as a whole.

An appointment such as this in every constituency should result in this vital branch of Party work being co-ordinated and developed in accordance with its importance. An enthusiastic P.E.O., using initiative and imagination and backed up by the Executive and other Party Officers, will soon arouse and stimulate new interest and usefulness in old and new members alike.

*Will you see that your Party gets on with the job now and so helps to ensure that the elections next Spring provide the right background for the General Election in 1950?*

## Labour's Mass Youth Rally

*This month's “Labour Youth” carries an important feature announcing plans for next year's great Camp and Rally for Labour's young men and women at Filey. This great get-together week of 6,000 young members will be the biggest and most impressive in the Party's whole history and everything should be done now to see that details are known to every League branch and local Party.*

*All the entertainment and attractions for which Butlin's Holiday Camps are famous will be available for an all-in cost of £5 for the week (September 17—24, 1949) and attractive collecting cards are already available from Headquarters to make saving easier. The Prime Minister and other leading members of the Government are to attend the final Pageant and March Past and members of the N.E.C. will help in running the Camp.*

# New Law on Posters

By JOHN PINKERTON

ON August 1st regulations came into force governing the control of advertisements as required by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

This control greatly affects every constituency and local party as it will be no longer possible to display posters with the same freedom as hitherto. The object of the control is not to prevent the display of posters and advertisements, but to limit indiscriminate placarding which in the past has frequently spoiled beauty spots and the amenities of our towns and cities.

In the following summary of these regulations the main points which need to be observed are brought out.

*It is impossible to say, however, whether every poster displayed will meet with the law in any of the categories mentioned. Only a Court of Law can decide this, but if the requirements are adhered to the risk of conflict with the law will be minimised.*

## Power of Local Authority

The local planning authority of every area now has the power to refuse or consent to the display of advertisements in their area, these powers, however, are exercisable only in the interests of amenity and public safety. Excepting in certain circumstances the consent for the display shall not contain any limitation or restriction on the particular subject matter or the design of the poster displayed.

So far as this concerns the display of posters this means in effect that the consent or refusal applies only to the particular site of the advertisement. Commercial billposting companies owning sites will have to secure consent for the whole site and no application will need to be made by any organisation hiring either the whole site or a portion of it.

## Penalties for Flyposting

Flyposting has always been illegal as trespass to property, but new law relating to it has now been made by these regulations. Whereas under the old law only the person actually sticking up the poster was punishable, the new law makes punishable the person or organisation benefitting by the poster, and a liability of a fine of £50

plus 40/- for each day the posters remain after the Court has ordered them to be removed, is payable by the offender.

There are certain specified classes of advertisement for which no consent by the local authority is necessary. It is, however, *necessary to secure the consent of the owner of the property or land on which these advertisements are to be displayed. If this is not done the advertisement falls under the category of flyposting and is punishable as such.*

**Certain Specified Classes** are laid down in the regulations:—"Advertisements relating to any event or function of a temporary nature in connection with any activity promoted for non-commercial purposes by or on behalf of any local organisation of a religious, educational, cultural, social or recreational character, limited to a display not exceeding a total of six square feet."

*It would appear that any party holding a Dance, Whist Drive, Bazaar, Sale of Work, Fete, Concert, Brains Trust, Gramophone Recital, Dramatic Performance, or Public Meeting or Debate of an educational character would benefit under the provisions which dispense with the need to secure the consent of the local planning authority to advertise the event.*

Such advertisements must not be displayed more than 28 days before the event and must be removed within a period of 14 days after the event has been held to which the advertisement relates.

## Election Posters

All advertisements relating to pending Parliamentary or Local Government Elections can be displayed without the consent of the local authority.

This does not mean that advertisements can be displayed now for next spring elections, but when the election campaign commences.

These advertisements must conform in size to those in the specified classes and must be removed within 14 days after the close of poll of the election to which the advertisement refers.

These new regulations will affect



every constituency and local party only in regard to advertisements which are displayed on sites other than those owned by billposting companies or sites for which express consent has already been given by the local authority, or where the area has been designated as an "area for special control" under the Town and Country Planning Act. Information on this latter point will be given by the Clerk to the local authority.

#### **Letterpress Posters and Slogans.** —

This type of poster does not usually refer to any event or to a pending election, but is of the type issued from Transport House drawing attention to the "League of Youth" or "Labour Gets Things Done" and other slogans. These are probably the ones with which parties will have most difficulty and in general it will be advisable to apply for consent for the use of a site if the posters are to be displayed on other than already authorised sites, as for instance where a party member is desirous of displaying such a poster on his garden fence, wall or garage doors.

**Existing Advertisements** being displayed on sites in use on August 1st, 1948 benefit by periods of grace from these provisions for varying periods as follows:— (a) those being displayed or in use on January 7th, 1947, period of grace expires August 1st, 1951; (b) in the case of all others—period of grace expires August 1st, 1949.

At the end of the period of grace the advertiser can continue to use the site until the local authority serves a notice requesting him to make application for consent to use the site.

It would appear, therefore, that any party member who was using on August 1st, 1948, a site at his house, or on any property for which he has secured permission of the owner, can continue to use it until notice is given him by the local authority.

**Application for Consent** to use a site must be made to the local planning authority on a form issued by them.

No details as to the design or subject matter of the actual poster it is intended to display need be given. The applicant may be requested to send a plan of the intended site with the application.

*Grant of consent will be for a fixed period which will normally be for three years, any grant or refusal shall be made in writing and will contain any*

*conditions relating to the grant or the reason for the refusal of consent.*

#### **Right of Appeal**

An applicant having been refused consent or had conditions imposed on consent, can appeal to the Minister of Town and Country Planning, 32, St. James' Square, London, S.W.1, within one month from the receipt of notification of refusal from the authority. He must notify the local authority that an appeal has been made and furnish the Minister with the following documents: (1) the application made to the local planning authority; (2) all relevant plans and particulars submitted to them; (3) the notice of the authority's decision; and (4) all other relevant correspondence with the authority.

The regulations also contain provisions relating to other types of advertisements but these need not be mentioned. Those dealt with in this article are the ones considered to be of greatest importance to the party.

Although there are the specified classes for which consent need not be secured, the use of the site may be challenged by the local authority. Application for consent can be made for the display of all types of advertisement, so to make quite certain that you are on the right side of the law *it would be wise to apply for consent* for all other than commercial billposting sites. Once having obtained this you are secure at any rate for a period.

*It is understood that the Ministry of Town and Country Planning intend to publish an explanatory booklet on the regulations for sale to the public.*

---

## **NEW POSTER BLANKS**

Attractive poster blanks to suit every occasion whether it be a meeting, whist drive, social or dance, are now available from the Co-operative Art Service. Of special appeal are the red and black surround illustrating music, dancing and other festivities suitable to advertise any social evening and the three-colour surround with the four aces prominently displayed for your whist drive notice.

These poster blanks cost 6s. 6d. per dozen post free from the Co-operative Art Service, Ltd., 1a Doughty Street, London, W.C.1, and a mixed selection will be sent on request.

# It's Not Good Enough for 1950

By H. W. BELLAMY, Secretary and Agent, West Lewisham

THERE is little doubt that there is now universal acceptance within the Party of the need for an agent in all constituencies. No doubt because agents are mostly to be found in the progressive Parties or the Labour strongholds, there are few in the County constituencies, the very places to which we are looking for increased support to maintain our majority in Parliament.

Each Annual Conference has its quota of resolutions demanding special consideration for, and financial assistance to, the rural areas. These resolutions always receive sympathetic support and I think such action is in fact necessary *at first*. I am, however, convinced the "special consideration" should really come from within the D.L.P.s and Local Labour Parties themselves, and that when the proper consideration is given and acted upon the financial assistance will come automatically.

## No Lack of Workers

There is hardly a constituency that does not contain within itself sufficient folk both willing and able to provide the necessary finance to maintain an active organisation and that will not provide sufficient workers. After all, it is fantastic to assume in this day and age that constituencies of 30,000 to 50,000 electors do not contain enough able and willing workers. The problem is to find them and weld them into a comprehensive and effective organisation. To do so demands a centre, somewhere that folk can come to for information, and known as the Labour Party Local Headquarters. In addition at least one full-time paid organiser is needed since it is really quite impossible for a volunteer to maintain the complex organism of a modern Labour Party, promote good publicity and run effective election campaigns.

"Ah," you say, "but we are agreed on all this" . . . Possibly, but are you impressed with the urgency of the need to the degree that you are prepared for the removal of the one real obstacle—the *semi-autonomous character of local Labour Parties*? Here I am convinced lies the root cause of our difficulties.

Consider for instance a Local Labour Party covering an Urban District area.

It is part of a D.L.P. and must accept its general policy. It regards itself as being "affiliated" to the D.L.P. and regards the agreed proportion of membership subscriptions due to the D.L.P. as "affiliation fees" to be paid as and when convenient. It has its own responsibilities. It runs elections—all by itself—and, of course, meets all the expenses of local organisation, propaganda and activity. So naturally the D.L.P. has to wait—I have known of cases of the amounts due not being paid at all.

This is, I think, a fair statement of the attitude of many Local Labour Parties and so long as it continues, so long as the D.L.P. is regarded merely as a committee which serves as a common meeting-ground and the group that runs the Parliamentary elections, one cannot expect any other attitude.

## Sacrifice of Autonomy

This point of view must be broken down. The need is urgent. 1950 is just around the corner and we need a powerful Labour movement. How can we expect to produce such a movement with thousands of small semi-autonomous Local Labour Parties attempting the impossible—complaining that they are combating well-organised opposition supported by lavish publicity,, and having to compete with volunteers who work into the small hours. We obviously cannot expect to combat the Tories in this fashion. We must think again.

We must accept the idea that the D.L.P. is the central authority, responsible for the maintenance of a headquarters and full-time paid staff, responsible for the maintenance of a central Election Fund for *all* elections, and all propaganda and meetings at the constituency level. But to carry out the idea means that all monies, membership subscriptions, affiliation fees, donations, etc., shall be paid to the D.L.P. and the D.L.P. shall pay from its funds the administrative costs of the Local Labour Parties. (Although, in fact, most should be able to meet those costs from the proceeds of social activities.)

I know comrades that this is a challenge. I know the appeal of deciding

(Continued on page 9, column 1)



# Marking up Your Register

By ALAN J. HERBERT, O.B.E., J.P.,  
Secretary and Agent, Central Wandsworth

While many Agents have their own particular method of marking up the Register, there are obvious reasons why a uniform system offers many advantages. Here are a few suggestions which may be helpful, particularly to those who so far have not attempted to work to any uniform system.

I know that the time is now passed when the absence of a marked register was no unusual thing, but there still are cases and that is really not good enough for Labour Party Agents. We can never be business-like unless we treat this matter properly and ensure that our Register is marked in as simple a way as possible, recording all the information essential to our work.

## Under Lock and Key

At least one of the copies of the Register should be obtained, printed on one side only. This should be kept strictly for the Agent's personal use and preserved in a stiff cover so as to keep it clean and intact. It should then be kept under lock and key.

For the recording of certain information as and when it is obtained, I suggest the following form of marking as suitable to cover most general purposes.

1. **Political Information.** All Labour Supporters mark with a short line thus — between the Register No. and the Name in the colour RED. Mark all Tory Supporters similarly but in BLUE. For all Liberal Supporters pencil in LIB.; all Communist Support-

ers pencil in COM.; and all Doubtful Voters pencil in D.

In some Divisions the colours are different from the above but this can be adjusted to meet the local situation.

2. **Removals.** If a person has moved put a mark R— after the name implying "Removed to Address Unknown." If, however, the new address is known put the mark R+ after the name, implying "Removed Address Known." Then on the blank page opposite enter the Register No. and the Name adding the new address to which the person has moved.

3. **Deceased.** If a person dies enter "Dead" after the name and then on the blank page opposite enter the Register No. and the Name adding "Dead."

Thus you can build up a marked Register from information obtained from many sources—Canvass Returns, Personal Information from Individuals, Callers, Letters received and so on.

## Volume of Information

If this job is kept in hand you will find that in due course you will have a volume of information at your disposal which is of the utmost value to you in your work.

I leave to your imagination just how best to operate this information, but to have it by you when needed is what matters. How much easier it will be for you to eliminate such of your opponents as you may think desirable at election times! How much simpler it will be to concentrate upon your supporters and doubtfuls first, making sure of these before you may have time to tackle your opponents! What a help to your canvassers! In fact, how helpful to everyone concerned.

With the prospect of having to deal with so many thousands of electors and with the high costs of election material, this marking of the Register becomes even more worth while. It must be the Agent's business to find out all about the constituents, to see that it is recorded and then used to the best possible advantage for all operational purposes.

Finally while there are, of course, other markings one could make, such as trade union members, British Legion members and so on, I would leave these to the discretion of the Agent.

Above all, take a pride in your Register and keep it up-to-date.

*(Continued from page 8, column 2)*

one's own policy, of having a small but comfortable bank balance (even though it may remain dormant for years, maybe for ever) but this problem has got to be resolved and there's not much time.

I have in mind two County constituencies. They have a really good quota of workers, but have not touched the fringe of Labour support. Why? Because there is no centre, because their funds are spread-eagled in small parcels, because volunteers are sacrificing themselves for the movement by doing work that requires time and training when they could be working more comfortably and to the greater benefit of all. This is not good enough for 1950.

# Money Without Tears

By HAROLD WRATTEN

*A few useful tips to ease the strain on nerves and memory of the Party Collector.*

**T**HE Treasurer or Financial Secretary of a Divisional Party is usually someone with knowledge and experience in keeping accounts. His helpers who handle party cash are, however, quite often lacking in this technique, and it is therefore well worth while for a chief financial officer to go to a little trouble to see that his assistants—ward treasurers, collectors, social and literature secretaries, etc.—are keeping their own records clearly.

This can save many grey hairs. Many quite intelligent people are scared of figures for lack of the "know-how." Some quite valuable helpers have chucked up jobs they were doing quite well because their accounts were constantly in a muddle, and they seemed to be always forking out of their own pocket to "balance their books."

## Note Every Transaction

This really need not happen. The crux is usually (as every book-keeper knows) the vital importance of noting every transaction when it happens. This is, of course, relatively simple in an office, but much more apparently complicated in a voluntary organisation like ours when money is handed over at any convenient opportunity.

*So get your helpers into the habit of carrying a pocket-book or diary, and noting down each item of cash received and paid when it happens.*

Keep vouchers, certainly, but bills and notes on the backs of envelopes or scraps of paper are so apt to be lost. A small "rough day book" of this sort materially simplifies writing up the official "cash book," and eases the strain on the nerves and memory.

The Collector's Book and Monthly Return Pad provided by Head Office were thought by the designers to be quite "fool-proof" but, simple as they seem to the old hand, I have seen some amazing tangles—resulting in hurt feelings—through their misuse.

The Collector's Book itself is a register. Contributions received should

be entered against the member's name, and in the monthly and weekly column indicating when the payment was made—irrespective of whether it relates to arrears, prepayment or settlement to date.

It is safer to enter this up from the "Monthly Pad" when you get home—it is very easy to book an amount down on the wrong monthly half-page or against the wrong name when you are standing on a doorstep in a bad light, and trying to carry on a conversation about something else. An experienced insurance agent can do it without turning a hair; but the less adept had better try the safer way of entering on the pad the name, address or identification No. of the member and the amount paid, when the member's card is signed or stamped.

These entries can then be transferred to the Collector's Book when you get home under conditions more conducive to care and accuracy.

## OUR HIDDEN TALENT?

*In a recent Scottish "Forward" a correspondent voices a complaint one often hears. She says: "Socialist printed propaganda must be still brighter and simpler . . . I refuse to believe that the British Socialist movement lacks song writers, composers, and dramatists. Press them into service now . . . We all have enough everyday drabness."*

*The implication is usually that Head Office is in some way to blame.*

*Will all readers therefore please note, and broadcast as widely as possible, that we are always willing to consider contributions on any matter of interest to our members and potential members suitable for any of our publications. We have been looking for "budding Blatchfords" for years. Roll 'em up.*



## MORTONS FOR STATIONERY

Write for samples and new List of ENVELOPES, DUPLICATING PAPERS, STENCILS, INKS, TYPEWRITER RIBBONS and CARBONS etc., as supplied to scores of Labour Party and Trade Union Offices  
MORTONS, 51 BAYLIS ROAD - LONDON, S.E.1



# Dudley Builds its Labour Club



*Just the bare site . . . but buildings and licences were already secured.*



*Only ten days later . . . the Club rises from the ground.*

**F**OR years Dudley Labour Party had dreamed of having its own Labour Club, where members of the Party and members of the various affiliated bodies and of the Unions and Trades Council could have their own headquarters. Life seemed difficult. All the properties inspected were either too expensive or unsuitable, or both. Then the Party's live wire, Albert Griffiths, got cracking on the problem and made the suggestion of buying a piece of land and erecting on it second-hand or Government surplus huts. Persistence overcame all difficulties and in less than eight weeks the voluntary contractor, Albert Griffiths, started work on the site. Volunteer workers are also giving their time and energy to the job in a determination to complete the Club by the end of October.

## Is Our Electoral System Fair?

By all means let us proclaim to the world the achievements of the Labour Government, but do not let us make ourselves ridiculous by claiming what is palpably untrue.

Far from being "the fairest electoral system in the world," ours remains, in spite of the improvements brought about by the new Act, as Jim Middleton publicly described it in 1935, "the greatest gamble on earth." There is not even any certainty that I am acceptable to a majority of my constituents—my two opponents between them polled 5,000 more votes than I did—and nothing in the new Act will affect that.

An M.P. of one party certainly ought to represent about as many people as an M.P. of another party—but the Act does nothing to bring this about. In 1945, in the County of Cheshire, it took more than twice as many voters to elect a Labour M.P. as it did to elect a Conservative—our votes were not of equal value, and they will not be of equal value under the new Act. In fact, only a small swing against Labour there would bring us back to the 1935 position, in which over 200,000 Labour voters (one-third of the total) elected nobody.

As a Parliamentary candidate in Cheshire, I shall welcome the opportunity to vote by post at my home in Chepstow, but that vote will be only a gesture—it has never yet helped to elect anyone, and it is no more likely to do so under this Act that claims to make all votes of the same value!

GORDON LANG

(M.P. for Stalybridge and Hyde,  
Vice-Chairman of Committee,  
Proportional Representation  
Society).

There is so much in British democracy of which we may be justifiably proud that it is a pity that the writer of the article "Once a Chartist Dream" should exaggerate and make a claim which cannot be substantiated.

We certainly have established the principle of one vote for every citizen, but we are still far from giving each vote the same value, and there are other

electoral systems in the world which are much fairer than ours in this respect.

Every General Election gives glaring examples of the unequal value of the vote in securing representation but as an old local government officer what has struck me most are the unsatisfactory results of the present methods of voting in local elections. Here the crude "first past the post" system is accentuated by the multiple seat ward. In some London boroughs, the whole of the representation on the Council is in the hands of one party, which is not only unfair to the substantial minorities which are unrepresented but bad for the party in power, which tends to become complacent and waste its energies in internal strife. I am sure that many agents in the London boroughs will admit the evils of the "no opposition" situation, which is almost entirely due to the unsatisfactory system of voting about which your contributor boasts. J. HENRY LLOYD.

*Our correspondent alleges that in claiming that the Representation of the People Act, which marks the culmination of a century old struggle for political reform, realised the Chartist's dream, we were making an exaggerated claim. But were we?*

*The six points of the People's Charter were: (1) Adult manhood suffrage; (2) Equal electoral districts; (3) Secret ballot; (4) Abolition of property qualifications for Members; (5) Payment of Members; (6) Annual Parliaments.*

*It is true that we have no Annual Parliaments, though the maximum legal life of a Parliament is now only five years, but it is also true that we have realised more than the Chartists demanded by universal adult suffrage.*

*Sometimes parliamentary elections produce peculiar results, but this is not the fault of the law so much as the result of the political party set-up in this country.*

*There is a great difference of opinion about the Local Government Election arrangements in the London area, but in any case our leading article was concerned only with parliamentary elections.—EDITOR.*



# Gamblers or Socialists ?

Many Labour Organisers are now being engaged in preparation for the next General Election, and it is with the quality and outlook of these individuals that I am concerned.

In each questionnaire sent out to intending candidates for the post of Labour Party Agent, a clause reads thus: "How would you raise funds for the party to pay local expenses?" From the many replies I have been permitted to read, the ways of raising money are legion, and Lord Woolton's million pound effort for the Conservative Party appears to be an "also ran" in the Labour Party stakes.

One is amazed and surprised and not a little perturbed at the schemes suggested. Most of them make gambling a virtue, and the idea of the old adage "Get Rich Quick" is developed to the last letter. Football pools, darts and billiards competitions, whist drives, missing number guesses, draws and hidden treasure cards, are all suggested as legitimate and moral ways for obtaining the necessary finance for the Party.

Apart from the enormous amount of work entailed in promoting and supervising such a variety of side shows, this can only be done at the expense of holding and adding to the Labour votes in the Agent's constituency. It would appear that all moral, intellectual and Christian principles are being jettisoned, and that instead of the electorate being taught Socialism as applied by the Labour Party as the only way to a decent life with full security, emphasis is laid on gambling with its attendant evils.

The years I have been connected with the Labour Party, it has always been an axiom that gambling was an evil in a nation, and when practised by the working-class it became a vice from which can be traced starvation of children, unhappy homes, and squalor. This outlook on the vice of gambling undoubtedly gave the Party the unqualified support of the Church, and the morally-inclined citizen.

One can envisage that if we continue on the present lines, Labour candidates,

instead of being questioned on housing, old-age pensions, and food subsidies, being asked to forecast the easy-six in the football pool while his opponent suggests that a new appellation for the Labour Party candidate might be the "Gambler's Hope."

It is time we corrected this lapse of rectitude from Labour Party Policy, and made the position clear to all agents that the ideology of the Labour Party is in itself (when expounded correctly), an incentive to get Labour votes, and that to function as an amusement park manager is definitely taboo.

PERCY COLLINS,  
Edinburgh Borough.

## Challenge of Debate

Recently we had a debate in Ealing East in which Wilfred Brown and myself debated with two Conservatives as a result of our challenge. The motion was quite controversial. It ran:—

"That the Conservative Party has nothing to offer the working classes."

We agreed to split the cost of the meeting fifty-fifty, and we attracted over 300 people to the Town Hall and because the room we booked was too small, quite a large number were turned away. Realising that Ealing East is considered to be a particularly strong Conservative area, we were somewhat surprised and extremely gratified that the voting went in our favour to the extent of 159 to 148. Previous arrangements had been made whereby 80 tickets were distributed to the Ealing East Conservative Party and 80 to our own party, the remainder being made up of odd visitors who were interested as a result of an advertisement in the local newspaper.

My object in reporting this is that quite possibly other areas, similar to our own, might be well advised to adopt this policy of issuing a challenge since the result was extremely satisfactory.

This seems to me to show what can be done, even in an extremely strong middle-class and suburban area.

W. F. COXON,  
Ealing East.

## DUPLICATING

Circulars ● Bulletins ● Minutes ● Reports. First-Class Work. Posted by Return.  
We specialise in Labour and T.U. Work.

EXPEDITE DUPLICATING BUREAU, 51 Tothill St., London, S.W.1

# New Appointments

**MR. GEOFFREY FOSTER**, who has been appointed agent for Sutherland, has been an active Party worker for many years and a member of Huddersfield L.P. Executive Committee. Aged 34, he is a weaving shed manager by profession and on the executive committee of his local trade union. He has played an active part in local government elections and at the 1945 General Election.

**Mr. W. E. Barratt**, who has been secretary and agent to Hulme D.L.P. for the past two years, now becomes agent for Accrington. Aged 40, he has held various offices in the Movement, worked as full-time assistant agent during the 1945 General Election, and has had considerable experience in control of municipal elections.

**Mr. W. Poulton**, a Party officer for 12 years who has assisted the Blackburn agent at all elections over a number of years, now becomes agent for Ashton-under-Lyne. Aged 46, he has been an active trade union member for 25 years. He is also a founder member, co-Editor and Treasurer of the "Blackburn Socialist."

**Mr. J. Trotter**, who has been agent for Rochdale for the past 17 months, now becomes agent for Wigan. Aged 25, he was assistant agent at Oldham during 1945 General Election, obtaining a month's leave of absence from his job of tool maker for this purpose. He has been a member of the Labour Party for eight years and a trade union member for ten years with experience as works convener and shop steward.

**Mr. E. A. Guest**, who has been agent for Hertford for nearly two years, now becomes agent for Harborough. Aged 45, he has been a Party member for 20 years, holding most offices in his local Party. He was for 13 years warden of a Socialist Youth hostel. Mr. Guest has acted as agent at the 1935 and 1945 General Elections.

**Mr. H. Williams**, who has been appointed agent for Lincoln, is a Councillor and Secretary of his Labour Group at Chorley, and has held numerous offices in his local Party. His usual employment is that of newsagent, bookseller and stationer, working in a self-employed capacity since 1944. Aged 39, he has had considerable experience in control of local government elections.

**Councillor C. Davey**, who has been working part-time in the Mansfield Division, now becomes full-time Secretary and Agent for Mansfield. Aged 49 and a railway worker by occupation, Mr. Davey has been an active Party member for 26 years, and in recent years has assisted at Clay Cross and Brigg by-elections. He has also had considerable experience in control of Local Government elections. Councillor Davey is also Chairman of his local trade union.

**Mr. Donald Probert**, who has been working in the Swansea Party, now becomes agent for Wells. Aged 26, Mr. Probert has just concluded his social science studies at Nottingham University College after five years of war service with the R.A.F. He was Editor of the "Swansea Socialist" and has had considerable experience in propaganda work.

**Mr. W. A. Brown**, who has been full-time agent in Keighley since 1945, now becomes agent for Heston and Isleworth. Aged 27, he has been a Party member for 11 years and during a

---

**LET THE  
BLACKFRIARS PRESS  
HELP YOU !**

Printers of this Journal.  
Let us help you in your  
work by producing  
your literature in good  
and tasteful style at  
reasonable prices, and  
with quick despatch.  
Send us your enquiries.

**THE BLACKFRIARS PRESS**  
Phone 27813 **LIMITED**  
Smith-Dorrien Road, Leicester

---



period of employment on the Labour Party staff at Transport House, helped with the organisation of Annual Party Conferences. He was in control at Keighley during the 1945 General Election and has also had wide experience in control of all types of local government elections.

Mr. Norman Todd, who has been agent at Whitechapel, now transfers to the Brighton agency. Aged 40, he has held the offices of President and Secretary in his local Party and has also been Secretary to the Ilford Trades Council. He was sub-agent in the Chester-le-Street Division during the 1931 and 1935 General Elections and in control of North Ilford in 1945.

Mr. Idris Williams, who has been agent at Wallsend for the past three years, now becomes agent for Brecon and Radnor. Aged 44, Mr. Williams has been a Party member for 27 years. For five years he was Secretary and for three years President of Tredegar Trades Council. During the 1929 General Election he was sub-agent at Ebbw Vale, and during 1945 in control at Wallsend, where the seat was won back for Labour.

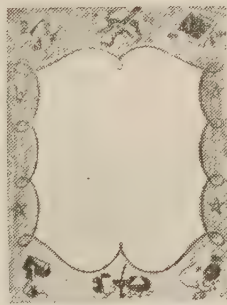
Mr. John Hodge, who has held various offices in the Movement and was election agent in South Ayrshire during the 1945 General Election and 1946 by-election, now becomes full-time agent for this constituency. Aged 57, Mr. Hodge was for 36 years a miner and has also served as political organiser for the Ayrshire Miners' Union and chairman of the Union's Welfare Committee. He was for three years Chairman of South Ayrshire D.L.P. and has been Secretary since 1938.

## DEADLINE

*Don't forget the deadline for the receipt of all contributions — the 15th of the month for publication the following month.*

*That applies to advertisements as well as articles. Send them all to The Editor, Labour Organiser, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.*

*Let's hear what your Party is doing!*



# Better Publicity

for Whist Drives  
Socials and Dances  
Concerts and  
Meetings

New! Bright! Colourful  
Poster Blanks (actual size  
approx. 20" x 15") designed  
for filling in by hand or  
overprinting. Whist Drive  
Poster in 3 colours, rest in 2.

per dozen **6/6**

Order from Co-operative  
Art Service, Ltd.

1a, Doughty Street,  
London, W.C.1

# Our Outings Brought in £300

By Mrs. A. HALLS, Social Secretary, North Hainault Ward, North Ilford D.L.P.

Although money is said to be the root of all evil, we find that the need for it outclasses the evil. Two years ago, we in North Ilford were a newly formed Constituency Party with little or no cash in the kitty. The six Wards comprising our division had but a few shillings between them. The need to raise funds for carrying on the Party's work was extremely urgent.

We, in the North Hainault Ward set about the task of raising money by new and novel means, i.e., outings by motor coach to London theatres, seaside resorts, etc. Experience had already taught us that socials and dances were out of the question, due to the competition of surrounding ventures, and the lack of any decent hall in our district.

## Visit to London Palladium

Our first new venture took the form of an outing to the London Palladium in February, 1947, which resulted in a profit of £3. From this we progressed until by the end of

that year we had held 26 outings, carried nearly 1,700 people and made a gross profit of over £92. The most successful effort in 1947 was a seaside outing which comprised eight coaches carrying 260 persons and making a profit of over £20.

During the first five months of 1948 we have arranged 21 outings, for well over 2,000 persons and producing profits of over £170. The most notable event being our seaside trip on May 9th which grew from 8 coaches in 1947 to 18 on this occasion, and after handing over £84 profit to our Divisional Party, we paid over £30 in commissions to the funds of various other Wards who assisted with this effort.

## Two Key Workers

It cannot be said that we are overwhelmed with workers, as the bulk of the spade work is done by two persons, assisted in a smaller degree by a few voluntary ticket sellers. Having my household duties to perform, and a living to earn, I am only able to devote myself to the secretarial and ticket selling duties. The actual organising of the many events is undertaken by my chairman—Coun. C. F. Green, whose record of money-raising efforts dates back to 1921 when he organised a concert at Stratford which produced a profit of £120 for the miners during the Coal Strike of that year.

Despite his never-ending money-raising tactics, he still finds time to earn his own living, serve on the Essex County Council, numerous other committees, plus organising a membership campaign which recruited over 250 new members in four months in our Ward. He is now forging ahead with his own municipal election campaign and efforts to hold our parliamentary seat at the next General Election.

When I hear the tales of poverty which emanate from so many of our Divisional Labour Parties I cannot help feeling that most of them must have in their midst, similar untapped organising experience which could easily be devoted to raising the level of their finances, if they would only get down to it.

## 25 YEARS AGO

*From Atlanta comes the following sworn statement of election expenses incurred by an unsuccessful Georgia candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the recent "primary" election:—*

*Lost 3,419 hours' sleep thinking about the campaign. Gave 1 beef, 4 shoats and 5 sheep to a county barbecue. Gave away 2 pairs of suspenders, 4 calico dresses, 13 baby's rattles, and 5 dols. in cash. Kindled 14 kitchen fires, and put up 4 stoves. Attended 16 revival meetings, and was baptised 4 times by total immersion and 2 times in some other way. Made love to 9 grass widows, kissed 126 babies, hugged 49 old maids, got dog-bit 39 times, and gave 50 dols. to foreign missions. Walked 4,676 miles, and shook hands with 9,508 persons. Told 10,101 lies, and talked enough to make in print 1,000 volumes.*

*[Extract from the Labour Organiser"—Sept. 1923]*



# North Ilford Move Up!

By HAROLD HODSON, Secretary-Agent, Ilford North D.L.P.

AT the General Election, North Ilford was divided into two constituencies—North Ilford with 72,000 electors and South Ilford with 69,000 electors—but it was not until 1947 that the Labour Party divided into two D.L.P.s.

With the division, I found a membership on the books of North Ilford of about 1,400 against a membership in the South of nearly 2,500. Even more difficult to contend with was the sense of defeatism. The M.P. got in on the crest of the wave, it was said, and so the damaging gossip went on. We lost seats on the Council and by the middle of last November, things looked pretty black.

## Ward Organisation Derelict

One ward had a membership of about 90 and an attendance of about four at a ward meeting. Another couldn't get a meeting at all, although it had about 120 members on the books. Both these wards had lost their officers in ward boundary changes. Another ward had recruited the best elements of these less fortunate wards, and I persuaded them to start a membership drive, particularly among the newcomers to the district. This was responsible for putting over 100 new members on the books by the end of the year.

By finding a new secretary for one ward and with the help of its chairman, a very active County Councillor, I got this ward, too, started on a canvass for new members. The continued determination of this campaign produced amazing results. In a largely middle-class area the membership leapt from 110 to 390 in the following four months. The result has been that this ward which, in 1947, had the worst record for membership and financial returns, now stands well above the other wards and confidently hopes to reach 500 members by December.

Clayhill Ward decided to work on similar lines, and they have already more than doubled their membership and aim at a target of 330 members by December.

The method found most effective has been to deliver in the selected road or avenue, a special duplicated letter with

a "join slip" attached. Two or three days later, a follow-up call is made and in a surprisingly large number of cases the circular is ready signed and the subscription is paid over right away. The second ward to try this method decided not to collect any subs on the night of signing, but arranged for the Ward Secretary or collector to call round after three or four days with the card and thus save themselves from booking up people who were not definite and serious in their intention to join.

## A Pleasant Surprise

*This particular Ward had a pleasant surprise when one evening they were invited into a house with the request to join up into the Party every adult member of the household. There were eight. Is this a record for Party members of one family living in one household?*

The previous record in this Division was Barkingside Ward, which had seven fully paid-up members of the same family in the same house. What about other Divisions?

## Spur to Action

The activity of these two "backward" wards have prodded the others into action and canvassing is now going on all over the Division. It may be significant that at the moment, it appears easier to develop membership in the middle-c'ass and more "snooty" districts than in the working-class areas. In both, however, the problem is not one of getting members but of finding collectors and distributors.

Our aim is to continue to press on with determination until the General Election, whether the weather be hot or cold.

## CORRECTION

Owing to a typographical error on page 19 of the article on "Members, Voters and Cars" in our July issue, it was stated that the number of cars used by each candidate for the specific purpose of conveying electors to and from the poll must not exceed one for every 3,500 electors in a borough constituency. This number should read 2,500.

# Planning a Great Campaign

## CIRCULAR ON SPRING LOCAL ELECTIONS

A circular to launch the great electoral campaign for next year's Local Government Elections has already gone out from Labour Party Headquarters, urging all Parties to go forward *now* in a positive campaign based on the new opportunities which the Government has placed at the disposal of local authorities.

As a result of recent changes in the law, next year's local elections will be held on the following dates:—

### ENGLAND AND WALES

**County Councils.**—On a day between 3rd and 9th April, to be fixed by the County Council not later than 25th January, 1949.

**Parish, Urban and District Councils.**—On a day between 9th and 14th May, to be fixed by the County Council by the end of February.

**Municipal Councils.**—On a day between 9th and 14th May, to be fixed by the Secretary of State each year.

### SCOTLAND

**County and District.**—Second Tuesday in May.

**Burghs.**—First Tuesday in May.

Many thousands of seats will be affected in these elections, and the circular points out that although it is too early to have any indication as to the number of Labour candidates contesting seats, even a small percentage turnover might involve several hundred seats. Everything must therefore be done to ensure that Parties get the best possible results.

### CHOICE OF CANDIDATES

Expressing the hope that all Parties are now examining their own plans and prospects in preparation for the coming test at the polls, the circular stresses as **absolutely vital** the need for the utmost care in the choice of candidates, who should be of the highest quality and possess real aptitude for local leadership as well as being thoroughly acquainted with the issues likely to arise during the Elections. **And they should be chosen early.**

Training schemes will be essential in many areas, and the circular suggests that where there is no tutor available to a Local Party, classes can be arranged in association with the National Council of Labour Colleges or the Workers' Educational Association. Parties without agents are advised to appoint immediately a reliable member to be in charge of the election campaign.

As a preliminary to the campaign, which will start in earnest after Christmas, Parties are urged to make a special point of organising at least one propaganda meeting a month during the autumn with their M.P. or prospective Parliamentary Candidate playing a prominent part.

### REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Meanwhile, Head Office is already engaged in preliminary plans for the campaign, and it is proposed to hold a series of regional conferences to which all Labour Councillors and prospective candidates will be invited. Others will also be arranged for the assistance and guidance of campaign organisers.

The following literature will also be circulated by Head Office during the campaign:—

**NEWS SHEETS.**—(a) A preliminary general broadsheet for distribution in September. (b) A broadsheet of a national character, emphasising the achievements of the Labour Government, will be published on January 1, 1949. (c) A news sheet devoted entirely to Local Government will be made available.

**SPEAKERS' HANDBOOK.**—A special Speakers' Handbook, dealing with both national and local affairs, will be published in October and a Supplement bringing it up to date will be issued about February.

**"HUNDRED POINTS."**—This will be a booklet of brief propaganda points for which it is hoped to obtain a mass sale.

**POSTERS.**—A series of double-crown posters will be produced and made available to Parties at the lowest possible cost and at least one 16-sheet poster will be made available, through the Regional Councils, free of charge, at the beginning of campaign. Parties wishing to produce local posters will be assisted by the



circulation of ideas which can be adapted for such posters of locally-printed leaflets.

**WINDOW CARD.**—A three-colour recruiting window card will be available.

**LEAFLETS.**—A series of leaflets will be prepared, dealing with the issues emerging in the course of the election campaign.

**MODEL ELECTION ADDRESSES.**—These will also be available.

### KNOW THE FACTS

All Party members, organisers, canvassers, etc., states the circular, should be thoroughly acquainted with the national and local issues involved and should go forward in a positive campaign based on the great new opportunities which the Government has placed at the disposal of local authorities.

*It is vital that Labour's power on local authorities should be extended and thus lay the foundations for a further swift advance towards that great goal of Socialism and true liberty for which our Movement has always worked. Let us go into action now. Spare no effort in perfecting the plan of campaign—for it will be upon this that our victory will depend.*

## Local Election Queries

Here John Pinkerton gives the answer to some current problems

**QUERY.**—*There is to be a by-election for a council seat in one of the wards of our urban district. Now that the Representation of the People Act has become law will it be necessary for the candidate to appoint an election agent and send in a return and declaration of election expenses?*

**ANSWER.**—No. Home Office circulars numbered 759/48 and 760/48 issued to the Clerks of all Councils, lays it down that the provisions requiring candidates at local government elections to appoint election agents, and requiring candidates in Metropolitan Borough, Urban and Rural District and Parish Councils to make returns of their election expenses and limiting those expenses will take effect at the ordinary elections in 1949 and all elections thereafter.

**QUERY.**—*One of our Councillors, due to retire this November, resigned his seat in June and we were informed by the Town Clerk at the time that the vacancy could not be filled until the ordinary day of election because of the six months' rule. What is the position now that the Representation of the People Act alters the dates of local elections?*

**ANSWER.**—The vacancy will still have to be filled under the provisions of Sec. 67 (3) of the Local Government Act, 1933, though the dates of local elections have been altered to the spring of 1949.

The Sixth Schedule of the Representation of the People Act, 1948, lays it

down that where there is a vacancy in the office of a borough councillor who would normally have retired in November, 1948, it shall be filled as if the vacancy had occurred on the date of the passing of the Act, namely July 30th, and therefore the vacancy has occurred outside the six months' period.

In the above case of the councillor having resigned his seat, the election will take place within 30 days of the notification of the vacancy to the Town Clerk by two local government electors.

### THE LABOUR ORGANISER

Revised Prices Including Postage.

SINGLE COPY 5d.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 5/-.

6 copies monthly 1/9 per month

12 " " 3/3 "

24 " " 6/- "

Standing orders should be placed for at least six months.

Cash should accompany all orders and be addressed to:—

**THE LABOUR PARTY,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
TRANSPORT HOUSE,  
SMITH SQUARE,  
LONDON, S.W.1**

**TO GUARD AGAINST LOSS**—Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Labour Party and crossed "& Co." Treasury Notes or Cash must be sent by registered post.

# Labour Party Publications

## PAMPHLETS

NEW DISCUSSION SERIES: TOWARDS TOMORROW  
PUBLIC OWNERSHIP—THE NEXT STEP  
SCIENCE AND SOCIALISM

Post free : 1 copy, 3d.

## ILLUSTRATED.

GROWING UP, *post free* : 3d. per copy  
FAMILY CIRCLE, *post free* : 8d. per copy

## GENERAL :

|   |   |
|---|---|
| PENAL REFORM  | } 1 copy 3d, 12 for<br>1s. 6d.; 100 10s.<br><i>post free</i> : 1 copy 4d. |
| VILLAGE LIFE AND THE LABOUR PARTY, by Cicely McCall |   |
| ELECTRICITY TRANSFORMED                             |   |
| OUR PAY PACKETS, by Donald Bruce                    |   |

## LEAFLETS :

POLITICAL LEVY LEAFLET (HEY! HALF A MINUTE) 25s. per 1000  
carriage paid.  
JUST A MOMENT (Membership leaflet 22s. 6d. per 1,000, carriage paid).  
BRITAIN'S INDEPENDENCE DAY } 15s. per 1,000, carriage paid.  
REMEMBER

## LEAGUE OF YOUTH :

LABOUR'S LEAGUE OF YOUTH *Post free* : 1 copy, 3d. ; 12, 1s. 6d. ; 100, 10s. 0d.

## BOOKS

SOLDIERS OF LEAD, *post free* : 2. 8d.  
GUIDE TO WAR PENSIONS, *post free* : 1 copy 7d.  
GUIDE TO NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946. *Post free*: 7d.  
GUIDE TO THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (INDUSTRIAL INJURIES) ACT  
1946. *Post free*: 1 copy 7d.  
GUIDE TO PUBLIC SPEAKING *Post free*: 1 copy, 8d.  
GUIDE TO THE ELEMENTS OF SOCIALISM, *post free*: 1 copy 8d.  
THE UNITED NATIONS' CHARTER EXAMINED. *Post free*: 1s. 2d.  
CONDUCT OF LOCAL ELECTIONS (England and Wales) *Post free* : 1 copy, 1s. 3d.  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HANDBOOK, 1946-1947 *Post free* : 1 copy, 1s. 6d.  
SUPPLEMENT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT HANDBOOK, 1947-8, *post free* : 1 copy 6d.  
EVERYDAY SONGS FOR LABOUR FESTIVALS *Post free*: 1 copy, 1s. 3d.  
KEIR HARDIE by William Stewart. *Post free*, 8s.

## BADGES

LEAGUE OF YOUTH BADGES—stud and brooch *Post free*: 2s. each, £1 1s. per dozen  
LABOUR PARTY BADGES—stud and brooch—red and gilt enamel *Post free*: 1s. 6d.  
each, 15s. 0d. per dozen

## SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES:

LITERATURE SUBSCRIPTION (Pamphlets, leaflets, booklets, Annual Report, Diary) 15s.  
per year, *post free*.  
LABOUR PRESS SERVICE (issued monthly) 4s. per year, *post free*.  
LABOUR PARTY BULLETIN (issued monthly) Part I 3s., Part II 3s., Parts I & II 5s. per  
year, *post free*.  
LABOUR WOMAN (issued monthly) 3s. per year, *post free*.  
LABOUR ORGANISER (issued monthly) 5s. per year, *post free*.  
LABOUR YOUTH (issued monthly) 3s. per year, *post free*.  
LABOUR PARTY TALKING POINTS (Twice a month) 6s. per year *post free*.

Orders and Subscriptions should be sent to :

THE LABOUR PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT  
Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1